



## **Start of Henri Hinrichsen Collection**

**AR 6752**

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AR 6752

Henri Hinrichsen Collection

A40/2



Sozialpädagogisches Frauenseminar  
der Stadt Leipzig.

Leipzig C 1, am 5. Mai 1928  
Königstraße 18/20, Fernruf 19622.

An  
den Rat der Stadt  
-Schulamt-

Rat der Stadt Leipzig  
- 5. MAI 1928  
Schulamt

L e i p z i g

Herr Geheimrat H i n r i c h s e n ist von seiner Reise aus Italien zurückgekehrt und hat der Unterzeichneten den Wunsch ausgesprochen, daß von einer feierlichen Enthüllung seines Bildes in seiner Gegenwart und in Gegenwart eines Ratsmitgliedes absehen zu wollen.

Es ist nun mit Herrn Geheimrat Hinrichsen vereinbart worden, und es wird um Einverständnis des Schulamtes gebeten, daß wir im Anschluss an unsere Helene Lange-Feier am Donnerstag, den 10.5.28. das Bild nur in Gegenwart der Schülerinnen und des Lehrerkollegiums enthüllen.

Die Leitung des  
Sozialpädagogischen Frauenseminars.

*Dyck*

Studiendirektor.

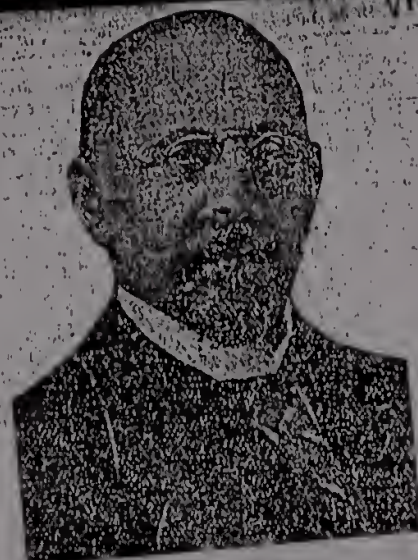
Sch.-A. III B.

Beschl. v. 8 / 5. 1928.

*Sei genehmigt.*

*St.*

*Am 8./5. 28  
Sei erfüllt. Dyck  
Friedrich Lange*



Heinrich Hirschfeld,  
Inhaber der Firma C. F. Peters, Leipzig, wurde für  
seine Verdienste von der Universität Leipzig zum  
Doktor h. c. ernannt.

und in der Vereinskasse zu gewähren.  
von 40.-RM aus Konto E. IVc Ans. 486 zu gewähren.

Die Beihilfe wird Fräulein Wernaer nur unter der  
Voraussetzung zugestanden, daß sie über diesen Lehrgang ein  
ausführlichen schriftlichen Bericht erstattet.

Das Programm wird anbei zurückgegeben.

Der Betrag kann bei der Schulkasse gegen Vorlegung  
dieses Schreibens erhoben werden.

Der Rat der Stadt Leipzig  
Schulamt.  
I.A.

Hierzu:

10-1 Anlage.

Julius III B, Jan 12. 3. 1929

Dr. Hirschfeld  
für Rumbach. 2. u.



Am 12. 3. 1929.

Herrn Statrat!

Wie mir gesagt wurde, hatte niemand von der Einennung  
des Geheimrat Hinrichsen zum Ehrensekretar etwas gelesen.

12. 3. 29  
P. H. Hinrichsen

4. 4. 1. 8/3. 29.

Geheimrat Hinrichsen Dr. phil. h. c. Die Philosophische  
Fakultät der Universität Leipzig verlieh dem Inhaber des  
berühmten Musikverlages C. F. Peters, Geheimrat Henri-  
Hinrichsen, die Würde eines Doctor honoris causa. Ge-  
heimrat Hinrichsen hat sich bekanntlich um die Leipziger Universität  
ein besonderes Verdienst dadurch erworben, daß er durch seine verläß-  
liche Initiative und sehr erhebliche zur Verfügung gestellte Mittel die  
Erwerbung der berühmten Peterschen Musiksammlung er-  
möglichte. Das musikwissenschaftliche Institut der Universität hat so  
ein verlostes Anschauungsmaterial gewonnen, wie es gegenwärtig  
keine andere Hochschule besitzt.

Ich bin außerordentlich erfreut. Ich gestatte mir, Ihnen  
dazu meine herzlichsten Glückwünsche zu übermitteln.

In vorzüglicher Hochachtung

P. H. Hinrichsen

Stadtrat.

135

Leipzig C 1, am 4. Februar 1928.

Herrn

Geheimrat Hinrichsen,  
hier.

Hochverehrter Herr Geheimrat!

Da der Herr Oberbürgermeister es übernommen hat, Ihnen  
antl. vonseiten des Rates zum 60. Geburtstag Glückwünsche zu  
übermitteln, bleibt mir nur übrig, für meine Person Ihnen zu  
sagen, wie sehr ich mich freue, dass Sie das 60. Lebensjahr  
in solcher Mütigkeit und Frische erreicht haben, und meine  
herzlichsten Wünsche dafür, dass Ihnen noch sehr viele Jahre  
weiteren segensreichen Schaffens vergönnt sein mögen, zu  
übermitteln.

Ich hoffe, dass die von mir angeregte Ehrung Ihrer Per-  
son vonseiten des Rates Ihnen zeigen wird, wie sehr gerade  
die Leipziger Schulverwaltung Ihnen dankbar ist.

Mit dem Wunsche für einen schönen Verlauf des Tages und  
mit der Bitte, mich Ihrer Frau Gemahlin zu empfehlen, bin ich

in vorzüglicher Hochachtung

Jch. d. W. B. 4. 12. 8

Prof. H.

Stadtrat.

J. d. G.

Abgeg. am - 4. FEB. 1928 V. H.  
Geheimrat Hinrichsen

HENRI HINRICHSSEN

LEIPZIG d. 2. II. 1926

TALSTRASSE 10

Herrn Stadtrat

Prof. Dr. Stahl

Leipzig

Hochverehrter Herr Professor!

Ich möchte Ihnen doch nicht die obli-  
ge gedruckte Dankkarte schicken, sondern Ihnen  
für Ihre freundlichen Glückwünsche und die lie-  
benswürdige Anwesenheit bei dem Fest in Trief-  
tern recht herzlich danken. Die Frau, die wir  
durch Ihre freundliche Mitnahme mit uns, hat  
mich hoch erfreut. Wie ich dem Herrn Professor unter  
Leitung von Frau Dr. Schmidt als Mitglied zur  
Feier meines 60. Geburtstages mit einer lie-  
bevollen Erinnerung bleibe.

Mit dem Wunsch, dass Sie bald wieder  
wider von Ihrem Unfall genesen, bleibt ich

in treuer Hochachtung

Ihr ergebener

Henri Hinrichsen

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Hoch

im eigener

(gez.) Paul Ollendorff

at der Stadt Leipzig.

An

Herrn Geh. Kommerzienrat Henry Hinrichsen,

Leipzig.

Hochverehrter Herr Geheimrat!

Zu Ihrem 60. Geburtstag, den Sie morgen fe-  
senden wir Ihnen herzlichste Glückwünsche und erinne-  
ren an die grossen Verdienste, die Sie sich als Inhaber

13725

in der Königstrasse und als Stifter eines grossen Beitrags zur Erwerbung der Meyerschen Musiksammlung um die Stadt Leipzig erworben haben.

Sie haben in den langen Jahren, in denen Sie in Leipzig an der Spitze Ihres Geschäftes stehen, nicht nur verstanden, dieses immer weiter auszubauen und zu grösserer Bedeutung zu bringen, sondern haben auch sich selbst in Dienst der Allgemeinheit gestellt als Stadtverordneter, Charakterium des Konservatoriums, in Ausschüssen des Museums und haben dadurch eine reiche gemeinnützige Tätigkeit entfaltet. Daneben haben Sie als Stifter einer ganzen Reihe von Bestrebungen von Frau Henriette Goldschmidt in jeder Weise gefördert und dadurch Leipzig zu einer Schule von Schulen, die in ganz Deutschland einzig ist. Durch Überlassung eines grossen Schulhauses, das jetzt auch einer unserer Mädchenschulen dient, und durch die Ermöglichung des Erwerbs der Meyerschen Sammlung haben Sie die Interessen der Stadt Leipzig in einer Weise gefördert, wie es nur wenige Bürger der Stadt getan haben.

Für alles dieses sagen wir Ihnen an Ihrem 60. Geburtstag von Herzen Dank und wünschen, dass Sie weiter noch manches Jahr segensreich in unserer Stadt wirken und sich Ihres Familienlebens erfreuen dürfen.

Damit Ihr Bild in der von Ihnen gestifteten Schule einen dauernden Platz erhält, haben wir beschlossen, den Hiesigen oder Hiesigen zu beauftragen, ein Bild von Ihnen zu malen, damit es in der Aula der Schule für immer aufhängt werden kann. Wir bitten Sie, zu diesem Zwecke den Hiesigen einige Sitzungen zu gewähren.

Die beifolgenden Blumen aus unserer Stadtgärtnerei mögen Ihre Geburtstagfeier verschönern und Ihnen ein Bild unserer freundlichen und dankbaren Gesinnung sein.

In vorzüglicher Hochachtung

Der Rat der Stadt Leipzig.  
(v. Dr. Rothe,  
Oberbürgermeister.

4./2. abg. u. Zust. am 5./2.  
(m. 1. Blumenkorb).

Vorgg. Bild v. Hinrichsen 4./2. an H. - A.



an Beiträ  
Stadt

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A.

D i r . - R e g .

am 4. 2. 1928

Bing. :  
6. Febr. 1928  
Schulamt.

dem

Sen. - A.

z. K. vorgelegt.

(gez.) Lange, VJ.

Sen.-A.III B.  
Beschl.v.10./2.1928.

K.G.  
(gez.) Stahl.

Henri Hinrichsen

Leipzig, den 9. II. 1928.  
Talstrasse 10.

Bing. 10. Febr. 1928  
Schulamt.

An den

Rat der Stadt Leipzig,  
Leipzig

zu Händen des Herrn Stadtkorreferenten Dr. Roth.

Hochverehrter Herr Oberbürgermeister!

Ihr liebenwürdiger, mir zur Ehre gereichender Brief  
hat mir unter den zahlreichen Glückwünschen, die ich an  
meinem 60. Geburtstage erhalten habe, mit die grösste Freude  
bereitet. Wenn ich im Laufe der letzten 30 Jahre mich nach  
verschiedenen Richtungen für die Stadt eingesetzt habe, so  
ist dies bei meiner Anhänglichkeit für unser schönes Leipzig  
mir Bedürfnis und Pflicht gewesen. Ich bitte Sie, davon über-  
zeugt zu sein, dass solange Sie, hochverehrter Herr Oberbür-  
germeister, an der Spitze unseres Gemeinwesens stehen, diese  
meine Gesinnung die unverändert gleiche bleiben wird.

Da Sie die freundliche Absicht haben, mein Bild für  
die Aula des Sozial-pädagogischen Frauenseminars malen zu  
lassen, werde ich Herrn Einsenlag hierfür gern die nötigen  
Sitzungen gewähren.

Ich verbleibe nicht, hochverehrter Herr Oberbürger-  
meister, Ihnen hierfür sowie für die herrlichen Blumen aus  
der Stadt-Gärtnerei meinen verbindlichsten Dank zu sagen.

In grösster Hochachtung  
Ihr sehr ergebener

Henry Hinrichsen.

U.R.

Herrn St.R. Stahl.  
(gez.) Dr.R.

15125

Ich werde es Herrn Geh.Rat H. im Glückwunschsreiben mitteilen.  
(gez.) Dr. R.

R. Herrn Kollegen Prof. Stahl  
z. gefl. K.  
(gez.) Ritter, 3.2.

Sch.A.III B.  
Nach Kenntnisnahme zurückgereicht.  
(gez.) St.

Am 7.2.28  
ist Herrn Km. Einschlag der Auftrag erteilt und als Honorar  
sind 1500.- M vereinbart worden. H. E. wird sich mit H. GR. H.  
in Verbindung setzen.  
(gez.) Hahn.

Leipzig, am 4. Februar 1928.

An  
Herrn Geh.Kommerzienrat Henri Hinrichsen,  
L e i p z i g,  
Talstr.10.

Hochverehrter Herr Geheimrat !

Zu Ihrem 60. Geburtstage, den Sie morgen feiern werden,  
senden wir Ihnen herzliche Glückwünsche und erinnern uns dabei  
der grossen Verdienste, die Sie sich als Inhaber eines der  
grossen Musikverlage, als Unterhalter der Musikbibliothek Peters,  
als Stifter des Frauenseminars und des Schulgebäudes in der Königs-  
strasse und als Stifter eines grossen Beitrags zur Erwerbung der Hey-  
schen Musiksammlung um die Stadt Leipzig erworben haben.  
Sie haben in den langen Jahren, in denen Sie in Leipzig

der Spitze Ihres Geschäftes stehen, nicht nur verstanden, dieses immer weiter auszubauen und zu grösserer Bedeutung zu bringen, sondern haben auch sich selbst in den Dienst der Allgemeinheit gestellt als Stadtverordneter, im Kuratorium des Konservatoriums, in Ausschüssen des Museums, und haben dadurch eine reiche gemeinnützige Tätigkeit entfaltet. Daneben haben Sie als Stifter einer ganzen Schule die Bestrebungen von Frau Henriette Goldschmidt in jeder Weise gefördert und dadurch Leipzig zu einer Schule verholten, die in ganz Deutschland einzig ist. Durch Ueberlassung eines grossen Schulhauses, das jetzt auch einer unserer Mädchenschulen dient, und durch die Ermöglichung des Erwerbs der Heyerschen Sammlung haben Sie die Interessen der Stadt Leipzig in einer Weise gefördert, wie es nur wenige Bürger der Stadt getan haben.

Für alles dieses sagen wir Ihnen an Ihrem 60. Geburtstage von Herzen Dank und wünschen, dass Sie weiter noch manches Jahr segensreich in unserer Stadt wirken und sich Ihres Familienlebens erfreuen dürfen.

Damit Ihr Bild in der von Ihnen gestifteten Schule einen dauernden Platz erhält, haben wir beschlossen, den hiesigen Maler Einschlag zu beauftragen, ein Bild von Ihnen zu malen, damit es in der Aula der Schule für immer aufgehängt werden kann. Wir bitten Sie, zu diesem Zwecke dem Maler einige Sitzungen zu gewähren.

Die beifolgenden Blumen aus unserer Stadtgärtnerei mögen Ihre Geburtstagsfeier verschönern und Ihnen ein Beweis unserer freundlichen und dankbaren Gesinnung sein.

In vorzüglicher Hochachtung

Der Rat der Stadt Leipzig.

(gez.) Dr. R o t h e,  
Oberbürgermeister.

Auszug aus der Sitzungsniederschrift  
des gem. Ausschusses für die Unterstützung Leipziger  
Künstler am 20.3.1928, mittags 12 Uhr.

Betr.: Bildnis von Geheimrat Hinrichsen von Kunstmaler Einschlag.

Das Bildnis wird abgenommen und die Rahmungskosten dafür

152 RS

in Höhe von ungefähr 150.- M noch nachbewilligt.  
(gez.) Ritter. (gez.) Hahn.

Herrn  
Oberbürgermeister Dr. Rothe  
m.d.B. um gefl. Kenntnisnahme und Einverständniserklärung  
damit vorgelegt, dass das Bild nunmehr der Schule überwiesen  
wird.

Hochbauamt.  
-Geschäftsstelle des gem. Ausschusses für  
die Unterstützung Leipziger Künstler-.

I.A.  
(gez.) Hahn. 28.3.28. / 1 Bild.

U.R.  
dem S c h u l a m t  
m.d.B. um gefl. weit. Veranl. überreicht.  
H.-A.  
Gesch.-St. d. Gem. Aussch. f.d.U. d. L. K.  
I.A.  
28.3.28 (gez.) Hahn. / 1 Bild.

↓  
Sch.-A. III B.  
Beschi. v. 30 / 3. 1928.  
1. Kopie zum Einlegen in die Akte.  
2. Kopie an den Empfänger.  
St



100 A. III B.

An  
die Leitung des  
Socialpädagogischen Frauenseminars,

Leipzig.

Leipzig C 1, am 31. März 1928.

Anlässlich des Geburtstags des Herrn Geheimen Kommerzien-  
rats Henri Hinrichsen ist am 27. u. a. mitgeteilt worden, dass  
der Rat beschlossen hat, den hiesigen Maler Einschlag zu  
beauftragen, ein Bild des Herrn Geheimrat zu malen.

Damit das Bild in der von Herrn Geheimrat Hinrichsen  
gestifteten Schule einen dauernden Platz erhält, soll es in  
der Aula der Schule für immer aufbewahrt werden.

Das Bild ist ~~jetzt~~ von der Geschäftsstelle des Gemisch-  
ten Ausschusses für die Unterstützung Leipziger Künstler dem  
Schulamt übergeben worden und kann abgeholt werden.

Zu Wiederbeginn des Unterrichts nach den Osterferien  
soll das Bild in Anwesenheit des Herrn Geheimrat Hinrichsen  
und eines Ratsvertreters geweiht werden. Die Schulleitung  
wird zunächst um Festsetzung des Zeitpunktes für diese Hand-  
lung ersucht.

D. R. d. St. L.  
Sch.-A.

Stadtrat.

Rangef.

St. 1. 1928

Abgeg. am 31. MRZ. 1928. V. M.  
Abschr. f. Schullg. /

180

Helene Lange-Feier

im Sozialpädagogischen Frauenseminar der Stadt Leipzig  
und Weihe des Hinrichsen-Bildes.

- - - - -

Am Donnerstag, den 10. Mai, einten sich Lehrer, Schülerinnen und Schüler des Sozialpädagogischen Frauenseminars, um in besonderer Feier den 80. Geburtstag Helene Langes, der Führerin der Frauenbewegung zu begehen. Die Rednerin, Frau Dr. Hildegard Meister-Trescher, entwarf ein lebensnahes Bild der greisen Jubilarin. Helene Langes persönliches Leben ist schlicht - ganz in den Dienst einer Idee gestellt. Ihr ~~SWerk~~ ist groß und in doppeltem Sinne bedeutsam: Sie hat der Frauenbewegung den Charakter einer geistigen, von innen aufbauenden Bewegung erhalten - und sie hat ihr die dazu nötigen Voraussetzungen: vollwertige Bildungsmöglichkeiten für das weibliche Geschlecht geschaffen. Das Wertvollste aber, so überzeugte uns die Rednerin, bleibt uns der Mensch Helene Lange: die geniale Führerin und Gestalterin, die grosse Erzieherin und die mütterliche Frau. Ihr Sein muß uns Frauen und vor allem unserer weiblichen Jugend die unbeirrbar Gewisseheit geben, daß der Frau eine besondere, die des Mannes ergänzende Kulturaufgabe im Leben zugewiesen ist, die ihr eine grosse Verantwortung aber zugleich eine reiche Daseins-erfüllung gibt. - Worte aus Helene Langes Schriften von Schülerinnen des Seminars vorggetragen, ergänzten die tiefen und warmen Worte, die Frau Dr. Meister-Trescher als eine der jungen Frauen der Frauenbewegung, mit innerster Überzeugung der Führerin weihte. - Im Rahmen dieser Feier beging das Seminar noch eine Geburtstagsfeier. Es gedachte in Dankbarkeit und Verehrung des Stifters der ehemaligen Hochschule für Frauen, des Herrn Geheimrat Hinrichsen, der in diesem Jahre seinen 60. Geburtstag begangen hat, Zur Erinnerung an diesen Tag und an das tatkräftige Helfen dieses Mannes für die Frauenbildung unserer Stadt, hat der Rat der Stadt Leipzig von dem Künstler Einischlag ein Porträt schaffen lassen, das von der Leiterin der Schule, Fräulein Studiendirektor Dr. Dyck im Auftrage des Rates dem Seminar übergeben wurde. Dem grosszügigen Manne der Tat, dem Freunde und Helfer von Frau Henriette Goldschmidt, gedachte die Schulgemeinde in tiefer Dankbarkeit mit dem Gelübnis, in Ehrfurcht und Pietät der Idee zu dienen, der Herr Geheimrat Hinrichsen diente, als er mit Henriette Goldschmidt die Leipziger Hochschule für Frauen schuf. Der Gesang des Seminarchores „Die zwei Tugendwege“ von Schubert, geleitet von Fräulein Eva Schneider beschloss die schlichte, schöne Feier.

Für den redaktionellen Teil.

An

die Schriftleitung der

Leipziger Zeitungen.

21.5.28  
Tg.

Abgeg. am 21. MAI 1928 V.M.  
Abgeg. I. Schulung / ... / Amt.



travel to Brussels. There Martha Hinrichsen died of diabetes. Being Jewish, she could not obtain insulin. A few months later, Hinrichsen, at age 74, was arrested by the Gestapo and deported. He saw Germany, for whose musical culture he had worked so magnificently, only from a cattle car. On September 17, 1942, Henri Hinrichsen died in the gas chambers of Auschwitz-Birkenau.

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To the photograph :

A special friendship united Hinrichsen and Edvard Grieg. Paul Ollendorf, a coworker in the publishing house for many years, the Griegs and the Hinrichsens (from left) 1937 in Leipzig at the home of the publisher.



ARNO HERZIG UND INA LORENZ (HRSG.)  
IN ZUSAMMENARBEIT MIT SASKIA ROHDE

Verdrängung und Vernichtung  
der Juden unter  
dem Nationalsozialismus

Frau Bendin - Mein mit  
bestem Dank und  
eben solchen Grüßen aus  
Leipzig  
JPD Leipzig  
9.11.93

HANS CHRISTIANS VERLAG, HAMBURG  
1992

US + C  
manio (2 sps)

DIE JUDEN IN LEIPZIG  
UNTER DER HERRSCHAFT DES  
NATIONALSOZIALISMUS

*Manfred Unger*

Wenn man zu Standardwerken zur Geschichte der Juden unter dem Nationalsozialismus greift – es sei beispielsweise auf Arbeiten von R. Hilberg, A. Barkai, F. Battenberg, auf den von M. Richarz herausgegebenen dritten Band der Selbstzeugnisse verwiesen<sup>1</sup> – ist auffällig, daß Leipzig darin kaum, allenfalls in einer marginalen Rolle vorkommt. Und das, obgleich die Stadt über eine Großgemeinde verfügte, die um 1910 an siebenter, später an sechster Stelle in Deutschland lag. Der Grund für diese periphere Situation in der Forschung ist wohl vorwiegend auf der Leipziger Seite selbst zu suchen. Während über die ältere Geschichte, etwa über die jüdischen Kaufleute des 17./18. Jahrhunderts schon früher publiziert wurde,<sup>2</sup> rückten die Jahre von 1933 bis 1945 erst Anfang der 60er Jahre ins Blickfeld, als eine Reihe von Schlüsseldokumenten des Polizeipräsidiiums, der Gestapostelle, aber auch der Stadtverwaltung zutage traten.<sup>3</sup> Diese Thematik wurde um 1987 durch ein Inventar der archivalischen Quellen<sup>4</sup> und die Vergabe einiger Arbeiten wieder aufgegriffen, und sie erhielt durch den 50. Jahrestag des Novemberpogroms mit einer Ausstellung, die in der Öffentlichkeit viel Resonanz fand, Auftrieb. Deutlichere Methoden ließen auch die Quellenbasis ergiebiger werden und sich erweitern, es wurden aufs neue Quellen entdeckt, wie vor allem das Bildarchiv des jüdischen Fotografen A. Mittelman, das jener Ausstellung zugute kam.<sup>5</sup> Bei näherem Zusehen erwiesen sich die etwa 2 000 Aktenbände, die aus der NS-Zeit stammen, als nicht ganz einformig, obgleich sie überwiegend aus der Repression hervorgegangen, als schriftlicher Niederschlag von Verfolgung, Vertreibung und Vernichtung entstanden waren. Sie enthalten auch Schriftstücke der jüdischen Organisationen und reflektieren den spezifischen Widerstand, das Ringen um Selbstbehauptung und Solidarität. Bis vor wenigen Jahren gab es im Unterschied etwa zu Dresden mit den Memoiren von V. Klemperer und L. Grundig für Leipzig keine oder kaum Selbstzeugnisse. Auch das hat sich durch die Publikation der Erinnerungen von Simson J. Kreutner und Gerda

R E D E - I R E N E L A W F O R D  
FESTLICHE GRÜNDUNGSVERANSTALTUNG - FREUNDES- UND FÖRDERKREIS  
MUSIKINSTRUMENTEN-MUSEUM DER UNIVERSITÄT LEIPZIG e. V.  
am Sonabend, dem 14. Dezember 1991

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Meine sehr geehrten Damen und Herren - Als mich Herr Dr. Schrammek zu dieser Festlichen Feier eingeladen hat, war ich begeistert. Als er mich dann bat eine Rede zu halten, habe ich gezögert. Ich bin Engländerin, und Deutsch ist für mich eine Fremdsprache. Sie werden mir hoffentlich meine Sprachfehler verzeihen.

Herr Dr. Schrammek hat mich gebeten Ihnen etwas über das Leben und das Schicksal meines Grossvaters, Henri Hinrichsen und seiner Familie, zu erzählen. Es ist eine lange Geschichte, die ich sehr verkürzt habe. Das Schicksal Henri Hinrichsens, war das Schicksal von 6 Millionen Juden - ganz schrecklich.

Mein Grossvater wurde 1868 in Hamburg als Sohn des Fabrikanten Robert Hinrichsen und seiner Frau Betty, geboren Abraham, geboren. Nach einer kurzen Gastrolle im väterlichen Geschäft (eine Korsettfabrik) kam er als 19-Jähriger 1887 nach Leipzig als Lehrling zu seinem Onkel, Dr. Max Abraham, Inhaber des Musikverlages C.F. Peters.

Er hat sich mit Wonne in seinen Beruf hineingestürzt. 1891 wurde er Prokurist und drei Jahre später, Teilhaber.

1898, im Alter von 30 Jahren hat mein Grossvater die 19-Jährige Martha Bendix aus Berlin geheiratet. Aus dieser glücklichen Ehe stammten sieben Kinder (fünf Söhne und zwei Töchter). Nach dem Tode Max Abrahams 1900, wurde er Allein-Inhaber der Edition Peters.

Henri Hinrichsen war ein hervorragender Musik-Verleger. Aber mehr; er war ein guter Freund zu seinen Komponisten; gross-züglig und lebenswürdig hat er viele Musiker und mehrere Institute unterstützt.

Max Abraham hatte die Musikbibliothek Peters, der Stadt Leipzig geschenkt. Als nach der Inflation das zur Erhaltung des Instituts gestiftete Kapital entwertet war, übernahm mein Grossvater, freiwillig, die Kosten der Verwaltung, Erhaltung und laufenden Ergänzung der Bibliothek.

Er widmete sich der Armenpflege Leipzigs, er wurde Handelsrichter, dann Stadt-verordneter. Seine ehrenamtliche Tätigkeit dehnte sich weiter aus, sowohl im Stadt-geschicht-lichen Museum wie im Verkehrs-Verein, im Kuratorium des Konservatoriums und im Vorstande des Deutschen Musikalien-Verleger-Vereins und im Verband der deutschen Musikalienhändler.

Henri Hinrichsen stiftete 1911 der Stadt Leipzig, die Hochschule für Frauen - die Henriette Goldschmidt Schule, die er dann noch lange Jahre unterstützt hat. Diese Schule hat im November dieses Jahres ihr 80-jähriges Jubiläum gefeiert, was für mich den Anlass zu meinem ersten Besuch in Leipzig gegeben hat.

1926 stiftete er der Universität Leipzig, das Musik-Instrumenten-Museum. Sie werden sicher wissen, dass der Grundstock dieser Sammlung, die Heyerische Musiksammlung, Köln, wiederum drei verschiedene in sich vereinigte. Die Sammlung zählte rund 2.600 Instrumente. Als die ganze Heyerische Sammlung 1926 zum Kauf angeboten wurde, konnte der Rat der Stadt Leipzig nicht das Geld dafür finden. Wenn Henri Hinrichsen diese wertvolle Sammlung damals nicht der Universität gestiftet hätte, wäre die Heyerische Musiksammlung nicht nach Leipzig gekommen.

Neben den Stiftungen Musikbibliothek Peters, Hochschule für Frauen und das Instrumenten-Museum, gehen noch verschiedene Ergänzende einher: Stipendien an junge Musiker und Komponisten; eine grosse Stiftung zu gunsten des Musikerheims in Jena; eine Freistelle in der Buchhändler-Lehranstalt; grosse Stiftungen zum Bach Haus in Eisenach; zum Frauen-Gewerbe-Verein; grosszügige Schenkungen an den Verband der Deutschen Musikalienhändler und an den Hilfsbund für Deutsche Musiker. Das Museum für Bildende Künste hat Klingsers Bildwerk 'Kassandra' bekommen, und das Gewandhaus bekam eine Grieg Portrait-Büste von Carl Seffner modelliert.

Am 29. Mai 1929 wurde Henri Hinrichsen zum Dr. honoris causa der Philosophischen Fakultät der Universität Leipzig ernannt. Die Promotion lautet: "Die Philosophische Fakultät der Universität Leipzig ernannt durch diese Urkunde den Inhaber des Leipziger Verlagshauses C.F. Peters, Herrn Geheimen Kommerzienrat Henri Hinrichsen, der das Leipziger Erziehungswesen tatkräftig gefördert, vor allem aber für die Pflege der deutschen Musikwissenschaft sich unvergängliche Verdienste erworben hat und durch den verantwortungs-bewussten Ausbau der altberühmten 'Edition Peters' die Weltgeltung deutscher Musik unablässig befestigt und verbreitet, ehrenhalber zum Doktor der Philosophie."

In seiner Dankesrede hat mein Grossvater unter Anderem folgendes über das Musik-Instrumenten-Museum gesagt: "Als ich im Jahre 1894 Teilhaber der Edition Peters wurde, eröffnete am gleichen Tag der damalige Besitzer der Firma, Dr. Max Abraham, die Musikbibliothek Peters, in welcher seitdem die Studenten der Musikwissenschaft aus- und eingingen. Seit 28 Jahren verwalte ich sie und freue mich des lebhaften Besuches der Studierenden. Diese meine Verbindung mit der Universität wird mit dem heutigen Tage eine noch engere, da in dem Instrumentenmuseum, welches nach Überführung von Köln in grossartiger Weise dank der begeisterungsvollen Betätigung von Professor Kroyer in Leipzig wiedererstand, der Cimmelsaal für alle Zeiten meinen Namen tragen wird. Ich verhehle nicht, auch für diese mich wahrhaft beglückende Ehrung meinen aufrichtigen und herzlichen Dank auszusprechen."

Ferner sagte er: "Mein Wunsch geht nun dahin, dass das Leipziger Instrumenten-Museum sich noch lange Jahre der Leitung von Professor Kroyer erfreuen möge, dass es sich weiter und weiter gut entwickeln, der jeweilig heranwachsenden Generation eine Hilfe sein und unsere Universität auf Jahrhunderte hinaus zum Stolz und zur Zierde gereichen möge."

Leder ist dieser Wunsch nicht in Erfüllung gegangen, denn bereits im Herbst 1932 hat Kroyer die Universität Leipzig mit Köln vertauscht und somit ein Ordinariat für Musikwissenschaft für lange Zeit voraussichtlich in Leipzig unmöglich gemacht. Die Bemühungen Henri Hinrichsens in dieser Sache, für die finanzielle Opfer zu bringen, er gern bereit gewesen wäre, wurden im März 1933 von der Regierung abgelehnt.

So fing die Verfolgung Henri Hinrichsens durch das Nazi-Regime an. Er war Deutscher, aber Deutscher aus jüdischer Herkunft. Das war sein Verbrechen, und das war das Verbrechen seiner Kinder.

Mein Vater Max (nach Max Abraham ernannt), 1901 als erster Sohn geboren, wurde 1931 Teilhaber der Edition Peters mit seinem Vater. Der zweite Sohn, Walter, trat 1931 als Mitarbeiter in das Geschäft; und der dritte Sohn, Dr. Hans-Joachim, folgte im 1933.

1933, der Anfang seines Endes, hat Henri Hinrichsen 'Die Geschichte des Verlagshauses C.F. Peters, 1800 bis 1. Oktober 1933' für seine Kinder verfasst.

1934 kam ein Nazi-Gesetz, das erklärte, dass Ehen zwischen Juden und Arier innerhalb einiger Tage verboten wurden. Somit wurde mein Vater Max sofort gezwungen, seine rein arische Geliebte entweder zu verlassen, oder



sie zu heiraten. Er hat sie geheiratet, und ich bin ein Jahr später, in Leipzig, auf die Welt gekommen.

Walter verliess Deutschland 1936 und gründete die C.F. Peters Corporation in U.S.A.

Zur Bestürzung seines Vaters, der an das in Deutschland Kommende nicht glauben wollte, ist mein Vater 1937 mit Frau und Baby nach England gegangen, wo er Hinrichsen Edition Ltd. gründete und allmählich auch Peters Edition, London.

Nach dem Weggang seiner zwei älteren Brüder, ist Dr. Hans-Joachim 1937 mit seinem Vater Teilhaber der Firma C.F. Peters, Leipzig geworden. Es waren schreckliche Zeiten. Alle Warnungen zum Trotz blieb Henri Hinrichsen aus Pflichtgefühl gegenüber den Verlag, in Deutschland.

Aber nach der 'Kristallnacht', in der Nazi-banden die Büro-räume demolierten, erhielten Henri Hinrichsen und sein Sohn Hans-Joachim am 9. November 1938 Berufsverbot. Nach der Zwangsübergabe des Verlages an ein 'Treuhänder', ein SS-Standarten-führer, musste Henri Hinrichsen binnen Minuten die Verlagsräume, seine Arbeitsstelle seit 51 Jahren, verlassen. Bis Ende 1939 erfolgte im Routineverfahren die 'Arisierung' des Verlages.

Die Universität Leipzig hat aber einen kleinen Widerstand geleistet. 1939 verlangte der Oberbürgermeister der Stadt Leipzig dass die Universität den Doktor Grad Henri Hinrichsen entziehe. Die mutigen Herren der Universität haben ihm folgenderweise geantwortet: "Auf die Anfrage vom 28. November 1939 teile ich mit, dass der am 5. April 1868 in Hamburg geborene Geheime Kommerzienrat Dr. phil. h. c. Henri Israel Hinrichsen nach wie vor berechtigt ist, den ihm ehrenhalber von unserer Fakultät verliehenen Titel eines Doktors der Philosophie zu führen. Nach den geltenden Bestimmungen recht-fertigt die Tatsache der jüdischen Abstammung allein nicht die Entziehung des Doktor-Grades." (Der Namen 'Israel' mussten Juden, nach Nazi Gesetz, ihren Namen beifügen.)

Die Talstrasse 10 war nicht nur das Verlagshaus. Im ersten Stock war das Ehe-Heim Henri und Martha Hinrichsens, wo ihre sieben Kinder aufgewachsen waren. 1940 wurde ihm befohlen sämtliche Schlüssel zu seiner Wohnung zu übergeben.

Mit grössten Umständen hat mein Grossvater endlich die Genehmigung Deutschland zu verlassen, bekommen. Aber den lächerlichen Preis für den die Nazis den Verlag von ihm 'gekauft' hatten, musste mein Grossvater als Juden-Fluchtsteuer dem Staat hinterlassen. Dieser gute, alte Mann ist also mit grösster Schwierigkeit und Umständen, fast ohne Geld, mit seiner Frau und Sohn Hans-Joachim 1940 nach Belgien gekommen. Dr. Hans-Joachim ist dann nach Frankreich gekommen wo er im Konzentrationslager in Perpignan 1940 umgekommen ist.

In 1941 ist meine Grossmutter Martha Hinrichsen in Belgien an Zuckerkrankheit gestorben. Als Jüdin durfte sie kein Insulin bekommen. (Ihre drei Brüder und zwei Schwägerinnen wurden im KZ in 1942 vergast.) Der vierte Sohn Martha und Henri Hinrichsen, Paul, ist auch im KZ umgekommen. Die älteste Tochter, Charlotte, war mit ihrem Mann im KZ eingesperrt. Eine Englische Christliche Gruppe hat sie heraus 'gekauft'. Die zweite Tochter, Ilse, hat die schrecklichen Jahren im KZ irgendwie überlebt. Aber ihr Mann, ein Chirurg und deren zwei kleinen Kinder - meine Vetter, sind 1943 vergast worden. Der jüngste Sohn, Robert war schon in England bei meinem Vater.

Henri Hinrichsen, jetzt 74 Jahre alt, ohne Geld, ohne Familie und alleine, war in einem Haus in Brüssel. Die Offiziere der Gestapo sind gekommen um jemand anders zu verhaften, der in dem Moment nicht anwesend war. Da mein Grossvater auch Jude war, und es handelte sich damals nur um die Zahl der Verhafteten Juden, und nicht um die Namen, hat man ihm

mitgenommen. Er ist in einem Viehwagen nach Auschwitz transportiert worden wo er am 17 September 1942 angekommen ist. Zusammen mit allen Anderen die über 50 Jahre alt waren, wurde er auf Lastwagen geladen und nach Birkenau geführt, wo er den selben Tag noch durch Vergasung ums Leben gebracht wurde.

Ich erzähle Ihnen das alles weil mich Herr Dr Schrammek darum gebeten hat. Man muss diese fürchterlichen Ereignissen ans Licht bringen, dass sie nie vergessen werden.

Es gibt ein Spruch: "Was Du behältst, das verlierst Du. Was Du verschenkst, bleibt für immer." Das ist für mein Grossvater Henri Hinrichsen sehr angebracht, wenn man sich die vielen Stiftungen und Spenden die er in seinem Leben geboten hat bedenkt. Obwohl man ihm am Ende alles, auch das Leben, abgenommen hat, bleiben die Stiftungen und die Musik.

Das war aber nicht das Ende der Familie Hinrichsen. Es blieben doch noch fünf Kinder am Leben. Charlotte, (die aus dem KZ 'gekauft' worden war), ist geldlos mit ihrem Mann nach England gekommen wo ihre zwei junge Töchter schon mit dem Kinder Transport gekommen waren. Ihr 17 jähriger Sohn ist alleine nach U.S.A gekommen. Charlotte ist 1980 im alter von 82 Jahren in England gestorben.

Für meinem Vater Max war seine eilige Ehe ein Fehlschlag; ich war das einzige Kind und meine Eltern haben sich 1949 scheiden lassen. Mein Vater hat sieben Jahre später wieder geheiratet. Er ist 1965 mit 64 Jahren in England gestorben.

Ilse ist aus dem KZ nach Holland gekommen wo sie Jahre lang gesundheitlich und psychologisch an ihren schrecklichen Erfahrungen gelitten hat. Sie war eine tolle Frau und hat sich ein neues und wertvolles Leben erbaut. Sie hat nie wieder geheiratet und ist nie wieder nach Deutschland gekommen. Sie starb im alter von 83 Jahren 1987.

Walter hat eine Amerikanerin geheiratet und seine zwei Kinder waren in den USA geboren. Er hat sie nach seinen Eltern - Martha und Henry genannt. Walter ist 1969 im alter von 62 Jahren in den USA gestorben.

Robert blieb unverheiratet, und ist 1981 mit 63 Jahren in England gestorben.

Die Kinder sind alle jetzt tot, aber es leben sechs Enkel-Kinder Martha und Henri Hinrichsens, von denen ich das vierte, und einzig in Leipzig geborene bin; neun Ur-Enkel; und neun Ur-Ur-Enkel.

Henri Hinrichsen war stolz auf seiner Verbindung zu der Leipziger Universität und darauf das der Cimeliensaal des Musik Instrumenten Museums ihm gewidmet wurde. Damals hat dieser Saal die schönsten und seltensten Prunkstücke des ganzen Instrumentariums enthalten. Darf ich, als Enkelin des Stifters hoffen, dass der ihm gewidmete Saal eines Tages wieder so eingeordnet sein wird, wie es Dr Henri Hinrichsen vor 65 Jahren in Erinnerung hatte ?

Mein Grossvater setzte sich immer für das Neue ein. Hier, im Musik-Instrumenten Museum das er gestiftet hat, hätte er sicher dafür gesorgt die neueste Klimaanlage installieren zu lassen. Er ist aber nicht mehr bei uns. Jetzt müssen sich Andere darum kümmern. Ich hoffe, dass durch die Gründung dieses Freunde und Förder-Kreises, sich die Mittel zu so einer Anlage aufbringen lassen.

In der Geschichte des Verlages C.F.Peters die mein Grossvater für seine Kinder verfasst hat, bezieht sich ein Kapitel auf das Instrumenten-Museum. Ich habe diese Seiten für das Archiv des Museums photokopiert. Dazu habe ich eine Kopie meiner heutigen Geschichte, die vielleicht von zukünftiger Interesse sein wird, beigelegt.

Als Letztes, habe ich eine erfreuliche Pflicht. Im Auftrag meiner Stief-Mutter, Frau Carla Hinrichsen in London, möchte ich, zu Gunsten des Freundes und Förderkreises des Musik-Instrumenten Museum der Universität Leipzig, einen Cheque überreichen. Herr Dr. Schrammek, darf ich Sie bitten dies anzunehmen?

Irene Lawford  
(geb. Hinrichsen)

16.12.1991.

IRENE LAWFORD, BA.  
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- ADDRESS BY IRENE LAWFORD -

Founding Festival Exercises - Friends and Supporters  
of the University of Leipzig Musical Instruments Museum

- Saturday 14 December 1991 -

Ladies and Gentlemen, my dear Friends:

When Dr. Schrammek invited me to this Festival celebration, I was enthusiastic. Then when he asked me to make a speech, I was reluctant. I am an Englishwoman, and German is to me a foreign language. I hope you will excuse my mistakes.

Dr. Schrammek asked me to tell you something of the life and fate of my grandfather, Henri Hinrichsen, and his family. It is a long story, which I shall greatly abridge. Henri Hinrichsen's fate was the fate of six million Jews - utterly horrible.

My grandfather was born in Hamburg in 1868, the son of Robert Hinrichsen, manufacturer, and his wife Betty née Abraham. After a brief guest appearance in his father's business (a corset factory), he came to Leipzig in 1887 at the age of 19 as apprentice to his uncle Dr. Max Abraham, owner of the music publishing house of C.F. Peters.


He took to the profession with gusto. He became an officer of the firm in 1891, and a partner three years later.

In 1898, at 30, my grandfather married Martha Bendix, aged 19, of Berlin. From that happy marriage issued seven children (five sons and two daughters).

After the death of Max Abraham in 1900, Henri Hinrichsen became sole proprietor of Edition Peters.

He was an outstanding publisher of music. More than this, he was a good friend to composers, generous and liberal in his support of many musicians and institutions.

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Max Abraham had donated the Peters Music Library to the city of Leipzig. When the principal with which the institution was endowed became devalued after the inflation, my grandfather volunteered to assume the cost of administration, preservation and current accessions to the library.

He devoted himself to the care of Leipzig's poor; he became a commercial judge, then a city deputy. His honorary services were further enlarged, both in the City History Museum and in the Commercial Association, the board of trustees of the Conservatory and the directorate of the German Musical Publishers' Association, as well as the League of German Music Dealers.

In 1911, Henri Hinrichsen endowed the City of Leipzig's college for women, the Henriette Goldschmidt School, which he continued to support for many years. In November of this year, that school celebrated its 80th anniversary; this was the occasion for my first visit to Leipzig.

In 1926, he made over the Musical Instruments Museum to the University of Leipzig. As you undoubtedly know, the nucleus of this collection, the Heyer Music Collection, Cologne, itself united three different collections. It numbered some 2600 musical instruments. When the entire Heyer Collection was offered for sale in 1926, the Leipzig City Council was unable to find the money. If Henri Hinrichsen had not purchased this precious collection for the University at that time, the Heyer Collection would not have come to Leipzig.

Besides the Peters Music Library, the women's college and the Musical Instruments Museum, there were a number of additional endowments: scholarships for

young musicians and composers; a large foundation for the benefit of the Musicians' Home in Jena; a bursary at the Booksellers' Academy; major donations to the Bach House in Eisenach; to the Women's Industry Association; generous gifts to the League of German Music Dealers and the German Musicians' Aid Society. The Museum of Art received Klinger's work "Cassandra," and the Gewandhaus a portrait bust of Grieg by Carl Seffner.

On the 29th of May 1929, Henri Hinrichsen received an honorary doctorate from the University of Leipzig's School of Philosophy. The citation read, 'The School of Philosophy of the University of Leipzig by this document confers upon the proprietor of the Leipzig publishing house of C.F. Peters, Mr. Henri Hinrichsen, P.C.C., who has vigorously furthered Leipzig education, and above all rendered enduring services to the advancement of German musical scholarship and by the responsible enlargement of the long celebrated Edition Peters, unceasingly consolidated and extended the world reputation of German music, the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Philosophy.'

In his acknowledging remarks, my grandfather had the following to say about the Musical Instruments Museum: When in 1894 I became part owner of Edition Peters, the then chief partner, Dr. Max Abraham, opened the Peters Music Library on that same day, and music students and scholars have been passing in and out through its doors ever since. I have been administering the library for 28 years, and am made happy by the lively attendance of students. This connection of mine with the University is made even closer today, since in the Instruments Museum, which upon its removal from Cologne was magnificently reestablished in Leipzig, thanks to the inspired efforts of Professor Kroyer, the Cimelien Hall is to bear my name for all time. I will not omit to express my heartfelt thanks for this honor also, which brings me true joy.

He went on to say,

It is now my wish that the Leipzig Musical Instruments Museum may continue for many years to enjoy Professor Kroyer's guidance, that it will continue to grow and thrive, be of help to each rising generation, and enrich and adorn our University for centuries to come.

Unhappily, that wish did not come true, for by the autumn of 1932 Kroyer had left the University of Leipzig for Cologne, and so Leipzig was not to have a chair in music scholarship for a long time. Henri Hinrichsen's endeavors in this matter, for which he would have been glad to make the necessary financial sacrifice, were declined by the government in March of 1933.

Thus began the persecution of Henri Hinrichsen by the Nazi regime. He was a German, but a German of Jewish origin. That was his crime, and that was the crime of his children.

My father Max Hinrichsen (named for Max Abraham), born as eldest son in 1901, became co-owner of Edition Peters with his father in 1931. The second son, Walter, entered the business in 1931, and the third son, Dr. Hans-Joachim Hinrichsen, followed in 1933.

In 1933, for him the beginning of the end, Henri Hinrichsen authored *Die Geschichte des Verlagshauses C.F. Peters, 1800 bis 1. Oktober 1933* [History of the publishing house of C.F. Peters, 1800 to 1 October 1933] for his children.

In 1934 came a Nazi law declaring that within a matter of days, marriages between Jews and Aryans would be prohibited. Thus my father, Max, was compelled immediately either to abandon his pure Aryan sweetheart or to marry her. He did marry her, and I came into the world in Leipzig a year later.

Walter left Germany in 1936 and founded the C.F. Peters Corporation in the U.S.A.

To the consternation of his father, who refused to believe what was coming in Germany, my father went to England with his wife and baby in 1937, there to found Hinrichsen Edition Ltd. and eventually Peters Edition, London.

After the departure of his two elder brothers, Hans-Joachim became part owner with his father of the firm of C.F. Peters, Leipzig, in 1937. Despite all warnings, Henri Hinrichsen remained in Germany out of his sense of duty to the House.

But after Kristallnacht, when Nazi gangs wrecked the office premises, Henri Hinrichsen and his son Hans-Joachim were placed under professional proscription on the 9th of November 1938. Following the forced assignment of the publishing house to a "trustee," an SS *Standartenführer*, Henri Hinrichsen was compelled within minutes to vacate the publishing rooms, his place of work for 51 years. By the close of 1939, the publishing house was "aryanized" by a routine proceeding.

The University of Leipzig, however, did offer some slight resistance. In 1939, the Mayor of the City of Leipzig demanded that the University revoke Henri Hinrichsen's doctorate. The courageous gentlemen at the University answered him as follows:

In reply to inquiry of 28 November 1939, I can advise that Henri Israel Hinrichsen, Privy Commercial Councillor, Hon.Ph.D., born in Hamburg the 5th of April 1868, is entitled as heretofore to bear the title of a Doctor of Philosophy, conferred upon him by our Faculty *honoris causa*. Under the governing provisions, the fact of Jewish descent does not by itself warrant revocation of the doctoral degree. (By Nazi law, Jews were required to add the name "Israel" to their given names.)



The house at Talstrasse 10 was not a place of business only. The parlor floor was the residence of Henri and Martha Hinrichsen, and their seven children grew up there. In 1940, they were ordered to surrender all the keys to their dwelling.

With utmost difficulty, my grandfather at last obtained permission to leave Germany. But the ridiculous sum for which the Nazis had "purchased" the business from him had to be abandoned to the State in the form of Jewish refugee tax. So this kindly old man, with great difficulties and labors, came to Belgium in 1940 with his wife and son Hans-Joachim. Dr. Hans-Joachim Hinrichsen then reached France, where he perished at the Perpignan concentration camp in 1940.

In 1941, my grandmother Martha Hinrichsen died of diabetes in Belgium. As a Jewess, she was not allowed any insulin. (Her three brothers and two sisters-in-law were gassed in 1942.) The older daughter, Charlotte, was an inmate of the concentration camp. A Christian group in England "bought" her out. The second daughter, Ilse, somehow survived the years in concentration camp. But her husband, a surgeon, and their two small children - my cousins - went to the gas chamber in 1943. The youngest, Robert, was already with my father in England.

Henri Hinrichsen, now 74 years old, with no money, no family, all alone, was in a house in Brussels. Gestapo officers came to arrest somebody else, who was not there at the time. Since my grandfather was a Jew also, and all that mattered then was the number of Jews to be arrested, not their names, they took him. He was transported in a cattle car to Auschwitz, where he arrived on the 17th of September 1942. Together with all others past the age of 50, he was hauled to Birkenau, where he was gassed to death the same day.

I am telling you all this because Dr. Schrammek asked me to do so. One must bring these terrible events to light, that they may never be forgotten.

There is a saying, What you keep you lose, what you give away endures forever. That is quite appropriate to my grandfather Henri Hinrichsen, in view of the many foundations and charities he established in his lifetime. Although in the end all was taken from him, even his life, the foundations and the music remain.

Still, that was not the end of the Hinrichsen family. There were yet five children living. Charlotte (who had been "bought" out of the concentration camp) came to England with her husband, without funds, her two young daughters having already come over with the refugee children. Her 17-year-old son went alone to the U.S.A. Charlotte died in England in 1980 at the age of 82.

For my father, Max, his hasty marriage was a mistake. I was the only child, and my parents were divorced in 1949. My father remarried seven years later. He died in 1965 at 64 years, in England.

Ilse came out of the concentration camp to Holland, where for many years she suffered physically and psychologically from her terrible experiences. She was a remarkable woman, and she made a new and rewarding life for herself. She never remarried and never returned to Germany. She died at 83 in 1987.

Walter married an American, and his two children were born in the U.S.A. He named them Martha and Henry after their grandparents. Walter died in 1969 in the U.S.A., at the age of 62.

Robert remained unmarried and died in England at 63 in 1981.

The children are all dead now, but six grandchildren of Martha and Henri Hinrichsen are living, among whom I am the fourth and the only one born in Leipzig, and nine great-grandchildren and nine great-great-grandchildren.

Henri Hinrichsen was proud of his connection with the University of Leipzig and of having had the Cimelien Hall of the Musical Instruments Museum named for him. At that time, the Hall contained the finest and rarest specimens of the entire instrumentarium. May I, as a granddaughter of the founder, hope that the Hall dedicated to him may one day again be appointed as Dr. Henri Hinrichsen remembered it sixty-five years ago?

My grandfather was always an advocate of the new. Here, in the Musical Instruments Museum founded by him, he would surely have wanted the latest air-conditioning system. However, he is no longer with us. Now others must take charge. I hope that through the founding of this Friends and Supporters organization, funds can be raised for such a project.

In the History of the House of C.F. Peters that my grandfather wrote for his children, there is a chapter about the Musical Instruments Museum. I have had these pages photocopied for the Museum's archives, and have appended a copy of my narrative of today, as of possible future interest.

Lastly, I have an agreeable duty to perform. On behalf of my step-mother Mrs. Carla Hinrichsen of London, I should like to present a cheque for the benefit of the Friends and Supporters of the University of Leipzig Musical Instruments Museum. Dr. Schrammek, may I beg you to accept it?

14 December 1991.

Irene Lawford (née Hinrichsen)

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# TALK ON LEIPZIG

Irene Lawford

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My talk on Leipzig will be in five distinct parts

Part 1 - A brief history of Leipzig from the 10th century to the mid 19th century

Part 2 - A brief history of Peters Edition, Martin Publishers, Martin's father's contribution to the cultural life of Leipzig, his persecution by the Nazis, 1933 to 1942.

Part 3: Potted resumé of my childhood in London

Break.

Part 4 - Brief background to the DDR 1945-89, Leipzig, October 1989

Part 5 - My involvement in Leipzig from November 1991.

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## Part 1. Leipzig History:

The name of Leipzig probably entered many people's state of consciousness in October/November 1989. You may remember that it was in Leipzig that peaceful demonstrations every Monday evening started. These gained momentum until eventually resulting in the fall of the Berlin Wall, and the re-unification of East and West Germany, after 44 years of Communist rule.

Leipzig has a population of around 600,000. It lies between two rivers, the Pleisse and the Elster in part of the North German Lowland, Saxony. The name goes back to the year 1015. Leipzig has held an annual Trade Fair since 1160, which has been an International Trade Fair since the 15th century. Leipzig's Reformation began on Whit-Sunday 1539 Martin Luther, leader of the Reformation preached in the St Thomas Church. In 1744 the philosopher Leibnitz was born in Leipzig.

By 1700 the population was around 16,000. The 18th century was a time of great achievement when many beautiful Baroque buildings were the work of Johann Sebastian Bach who worked at the St. Thomas Church for 27 years. Bach and Klopstock taught at the University of Leipzig. By the time of the Napoleonic Wars, the population stood around 25,000. It was a cultured city and the people followed French customs. Goethe referred to it as 'the little Paris' in 1765. The Art Academy was founded in 1744.

In the 19th century Leipzig was at the centre of the National Movement, the Völkerschlacht (Battle of the Nations) took place in 1813. With the opening of the Leipzig-Dresden railway in 1822, the population had risen to 63,000 by 1850. Leipzig became prominent for industrial development and became the cradle of the Workers' Movement.

Leipzig has always been a centre for publishing and printing. It has been a major centre for the fur trade and tobacco trade. There are several Institutes of Further Education, including the University. There are many Libraries, Museums, Art Galleries, etc. The longest railway tunnel in the whole of Europe was built in Leipzig between 1907-1917.

The post-World War I years, after 1918 saw the collapse of the economy, huge inflation, terrible social problems. In Leipzig just before 1927, the airport was built. During World War II, the city suffered major and devastating air attacks. On 17 April 1945 Leipzig was bombed by the Americans, and on the 2 July 1945 the Soviet army took over.

There had been Jews in Leipzig since the 10th century. But in 1933, they were not tolerant refuge there. The largest contingent of Jews came from Poland, especially Galicia and upheld the East European Jewish traditions and customs.



of life. A much smaller group were the Sephardim, who were expelled from Spain in 1492. They had for centuries been integrated into German life, and considered themselves to be first and foremost Germans, barely paying lip-service to Judaism. They did not belong to the Polish-Jewish group and many were in mixed marriages and not at all religious.

In 1933, when the persecution of the Jews by the Nazis got under way, there were 600,000 Jews in Germany (less than 1% of the population). Of these, 15,000 were in Leipzig. With their anti-semitism, the Nazis intended a return to the middle-ages for the Jews. However, with one difference. Then, the motive was of a religious nature, with the Nazis it was a question of 'Blood' and 'Race'. From April 1933 onwards, one anti-semitic law after another was passed, limiting and curtailing many aspects of life for Jews. Jewish professors were sacked from the Universities, doctors were not allowed to practice, Jewish judges were sacked, the visiting of museums was forbidden and they were not permitted to use swimming pools. Many left Germany, but many stayed, thinking it could not get worse.

In October 1938, the first mass deportations of Polish Jews took place. The German Jews comforted themselves, thinking they were not involved. Then on 9 November 1938 the Nazis sanctioned the terrible 'Kristallnacht' - night of the broken glass. All Leipzig Synagogues, Jewish shops, offices, businesses and institutes were smashed up, robbed and destroyed. Jewish cemeteries were destroyed. German Jews were arrested and imprisoned or deported to the concentration camps. Jews were fined a billion marks to pay for the destruction the Nazis had wrought on their property. Insurance companies refused to pay up. Most of the population watched in silence.

World War II broke out in September 1939. Jews who remained were herded into ghettos; they were denied rations and had to forage in dustbins for food. Deportations to the death camps continued throughout the War. By the end of the war in 1945, there was not a single Jew left in Leipzig. All 15,000 had been murdered or had emigrated.

Music, is my own particular interest in Leipzig. It is a city famous throughout the world for its vibrant musical history, based originally on the Thomanerchor (the Choir of the St. Thomas Church), the Gewandhaus concerts and the Conservatoire of Music. Many of the world's greatest composers studied at the Leipzig Conservatoire. Many famous musicians have been intimately connected with Leipzig: Johann Sebastian Bach, Robert Schumann, Albert Lortzing, Richard Wagner and Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, to name but a few. Mendelssohn headed the Gewandhaus as conductor and founded the Conservatoire of Music, named after him, in 1843. The Gewandhaus concerts were the oldest German concert undertaking. Throughout its history many great conductors have been associated with it, right down to our own days with the wonderful Kurt Masur.

#### Part 2. Peters Edition:

In 1800, the world-famous Music Publishing house of C.F. Peters Edition, was founded in Leipzig. My family became involved in it in 1863, when my great-great-uncle, Dr. Max Abraham, became a partner. In 1880, he became the sole owner. He was a man of initiative and action who shaped and moulded the business to become the major music publishing business of the world. He also founded the important Peters Music Library, which he eventually presented to the City of Leipzig. When he died in 1900, my grandfather, Henri Hinrichsen inherited the ownership of Peters Edition, and the responsibility.

My grandfather had been born in Hamburg in 1868. His father's corset factory did not interest him and so, at the age of 19, in 1887, he was taken on by his uncle, Max Abraham at Peters Edition in Leipzig. He loved the business of music publishing, and he became an excellent and highly

entering their home. My grandparents had been trying to get exit visas from Germany, to go to America, but the complications were enormous. Eventually, they got visas for Belgium. However, the Nazis demanded that he forfeit all the ridiculously small amount of money he had received when forced to 'sell' the business, as refugee-tax. This poor old man, who had done so much for the City of Leipzig, together with his wife, my grandmother, and their son Hans-Joachim, arrived in Belgium, penniless, in 1940. Hans-Joachim then had to flee to France, where he died the same year in an internment camp.

My grandmother died in Belgium in 1941, in a diabetic coma. As a Jew, she was forbidden any insulin. Her three brothers and two sister-in-law were gassed in concentration camps. My grandparents fourth son, Paul, was gassed in a concentration camp. Their eldest daughter, Charlotte and her husband, a dismissed High-Court Judge, were 'bought' out of a concentration camp, by a British Christian group. Their second daughter, Ilse, survived the terrible years in concentration camps, but her husband, a surgeon and their two little sons, were gassed in 1943.

My grandfather, now 74 years old, without money, without family, was living in a house in Brussels. The Gestapo arrived to arrest somebody who was out at that moment. As my grandfather was a Jew, and names didn't matter to the Gestapo, just numbers, they took him. He was loaded into a cattle truck and transported to Auschwitz, where he arrived on 17 September, 1942. Together with all others over the age of 50, he was loaded onto a lorry and brought to Birkenau, where he was gassed the same day.

### Part 3. My Childhood:

It was not until some time after the end of the war that my parents in London were able to find out what had happened. I was too young to understand how my father could have felt when he finally learnt of the terrible fate of his parents, his younger brothers and sister, his two little nephews, as well as his brother-in-law and several aunts and uncles.

Life had not been easy for us here during the war. As 'enemy aliens', or less politely 'bloody foreigners', my father was in constant danger of being interned. In fact he was probably the only German emigré here, not to have been sent to the Isle of Man. This was possibly because, as a publisher, all be-it a music publisher, he was involved in the war effort to the extent that he published a weekly Newsletter called "On Leave in London", for the troops. He worked hard establishing his music publishing business here, and became known for his scholarly and excellent publications. He in fact did more to publish early English music, than all British publishers put together. Like his father, he became actively involved with all the professional organizations. Unlike his father, he did not have the money for huge benefactions. However, he financially helped many musicians, though he barely had enough for his own family.

We were moved on from our homes frequently, as various places became 'protected areas'. In fact we had 14 homes between 1939 and 1946. I spent most of my childhood from the age of 5 at various boarding schools, or evacuated to the country, as did many London children. One of the schools I attended when I was six, was next to an airfield; I was considered a threat to national security, so had to be moved to another school after ten days! I attended ten different schools between 1940 and 1946, settling at the last one till 1951, when I opted out. I never spoke German as a child.

I know that this is slightly inaccurate, it is simplified for the purpose of the book

We finally became naturalized British subjects in 1947. My father's proudest moment came, six months before his death in 1965, when he was awarded an Honorary Fellowship of Trinity College, London, for his services to music and his scholarly editions. He is the only music publisher ever to have received this honour. I was brought up in the old fashioned tradition of the 'family music publishing business' and, after I had left school served various useful apprenticeships throughout Europe for a couple of years, before joining my father in his business. So I was always very much aware of the traditions of Peters Edition, Leipzig. Leipzig was always in the background of my consciousness, though I never went there. I left the family business in 1960, to have babies, and never returned to work.

Break.

### Part 3. DDR Background:

For more than 40 years Leipzig, the third most important city of the DDR, had endured the yolk of Communism. It was not an altogether bad system. Socially and economically it functioned adequately well, in the German version, until the mid-1970s. Repression, and the effects of the Stasi were horrific, but there was full employment, the cost of living was low, and the State cared for the citizen from the cradle to the grave - which included free nursery school places for all children, and adequate pensions for all old people. Nobody was permitted any personal responsibility or choice. Travel abroad, other than to the Iron Curtain countries, was extremely limited, and luxury goods - things we regard as normal, were unobtainable. But nobody went hungry, burglary and street crime were virtually non-existent. There was virtually no inflation.

However, the system became top-heavy, freedoms became even more curtailed. Money was available for show-case schemes, such as the centre of East Berlin, international standard sports training, cultural activities. But none was put into repairs and refurbishments of buildings, streets, modernization of factories, etc. All businesses were State owned. Profits were paid to the State and salaries and bills were paid by the State. Thus, permission had to be sought from the State for every desired expense, down to the last pencil. The State did not readily pay out for anything. Thus, the universal disrepair and crumbling condition of everything, everywhere.

The people would not have minded continuing under Socialism, but they wanted more freedom of choice - where to go on holiday, where to live, what to buy, where to study, who to talk to about whatever they wanted, who to write to, no censorship, a free press, etc.

They could not understand the need to have to wait 15 years to buy a car - and then only a Trabant or a Lada, with no choice of colour. If they were lucky, they got a mini-mini flat (2½ small rooms for a family of four) in a Jerry built barrack-like structure, after waiting 15 years. Newly-weds had to live with parents. A telephone was something only to be dreamed of, and then only with Communist Party connections, after 10-20 years. Furniture was terribly poor standard, the choice was nil, and the waiting time about a year. Those who found favour with the Stasi, by informing on other people, received privileges; others were kept down. Promotion went to the favoured, Party members. Many excellent people with a conscience were passed over for promotion in favour of less talented Party members.

People risked their lives escaping from the prison that was the DDR.

In November 1988, the University of Leipzig managed to amass a whole lot of photographs and material about the Jews of Leipzig. To commemorate the 50th anniversary of Kristallnacht, the DDR authorities permitted them to put on an exhibition, for which they issued a huge illustrated catalogue.



By autumn 1989, the people were in total despair. And collectively something snapped. It all started in Leipzig.

The New Forum Party was formed on 10 September 1989, and on 19 September groups were registered in 11 of the 14 regions of the DDR. On 21 September New Forum was declared illegal by the Government. By then, 3,000 people had joined. The first of the Monday Night demonstration was held in Leipzig on 25 September, when about 8,000 people took part. On 2 October, 10,000 people took part. After that, demonstrations occurred in other cities throughout the DDR. Thousands of people joined in and demonstrations were often broken up by the police or the army.

On 9 October the Leipzig demonstration comprised 100,000 people, with the active collaboration of the Churches and the local radio station. That was the decisive day, which led towards the 'Wende' - the turning point.

On 16 October, 120,000 demonstrated in Leipzig. On 23 October, 250,000. On 30 October, 300,000.

I had been following everything avidly in the papers and on TV. This was my city, and I was proud of the people.

They had immense courage. They risked being imprisoned, tortured or shot. Many were. But nothing could stop them. They walked around the main circular road of Leipzig, quietly and in orderly fashion. The political motivated took the greatest risks in making public speeches. The Reverend Magerius threw open the doors of the St. Nicholas Church, and Kurt Masur threw open the doors of the Gewandhaus. Major establishment figures were supporting the uprising.

On 9 November New Forum called for a 'Silent Demonstration' to commemorate the 51st anniversary of the Nazi Kristallnacht (the Night of the broken glass on 9 November 1938). Hundreds of thousand joined, carrying lighted candles. It was to have been another Tianamen Square. Managers of business had warned their staff not to join in, because they knew that the army and the police had had orders to fire on the crowds, but that did not put the people off. Only at the last moment, and after the intervention of brave and important people like Kurt Masur, did the Communist regime admit defeat, and ordered the army and police not to shoot. It was scheduled to have been a terrible bloodbath, with the loss of thousands of lives.

But the war for freedom was won, without bloodshed.

The Berlin Wall was breached. The Iron Curtain fell for ever.

A year later, on 3 October, 1990, the two halves of Germany were officially re-united.

#### Part 5. My Involvement with Leipzig, November 1991:

I had grown up in England, with the idea of Leipzig, though with no memory of it whatsoever. For years I wanted to visit the city of my birth. But I was determined to wait until the DDR was a part of the free world. I knew it would happen one day.

It was exactly two years after the destruction of the Wall, that I finally got to Leipzig for my first visit. It was in November 1991. What had taken me so long, was that I knew nobody there, and of course had no family left there. 54 years had passed since I had left, as a baby. Peters Edition, having been taken over by the Nazis, was then taken over by the Communists in 1945, becoming a V.E.B. (State Controlled Business). I had a minimal postal contact with the current manager. However, my visit was enabled through a strange set of circumstances.

The Henriette Goldschmidt School, which my grandfather had financed in 1911 wanted to celebrate its 80th Jubilee in November 1991. Since 1933 it had



gone through various transformations and, because of the fact of its Jewish founders, most of its archives had been destroyed, first by the Nazis, then by the Communists. However, a diligent teacher, researching the background, found that the original benefactor had been a certain Dr. Henri Hinrichsen of Peters Edition. Thus, trying to find any descendants, she approached the manager of Peters Edition. She had met him in the car park which the school shared with Peters Edition. This had previously been my grandparents garden, where my father had played as a child over seventy years ago. He gave her my step-mother's name, she showed me the letter which she had received from the teacher, and I became interested. Up to that point, I had never even heard of the Henriette Goldschmidt School. However, I have some old family records and I was able check up on just what my grandfather's connection with the place had been all those years ago. After some correspondence, I was invited to be a Guest of Honour at the celebrations in November 1991.

I decided to stay in Leipzig for a week, and to see as much and to do as much as I could to give me a real feel for the place. I also decided to stick my neck out and meet all the present day Directors of the various institutes which my grandfather had so generously helped, more than 40 years ago. I had no idea how I would be received, or whether in fact they had any concept of who Henri Hinrichsen had been. In the event, I was amazed; I was warmly received everywhere and by every one I met. After 40 years of Communism, the people had, more-or-less- tried to put the clock back to 1945. They were finally finding out about their pre-war and wartime history. Though the people I was dealing with were about my age and under, and could not have known my grandfather, they had recently been finding out about him. They treated me with honour, like somebody reincarnated from the dead.

At the H.G. School I was treated as a V.I.P., stayed in their students' home, took part in their events, gave talks to the students. At their Jubilee event there were several speeches from dignitaries and V.I.P.s. My turn came after a couple of incredibly long, dull boring speeches, I felt that something lighter was needed and actually aroused cheers and applause for my approach. The college had about 800 students, doing teacher training courses for Kindergarten teachers, with about 80 teachers. I presented them with enlarged framed portrait photographs of my grandparents, of which they are tremendously proud, and which now hang in a very prominent position. The teachers who organized the event had never in their lives organized anything before, and had no experience in how to go about it. Under the DDR, no initiative was permitted. Everything was done strictly by the rule book and only with official permission. In the event they were terribly nervous and naive, but they managed remarkably well; and they are such nice people.

I was shattered by the appearance of Leipzig, and indeed the other places I went to - Dresden and Halle. The buildings and roads were in an appalling condition, as though the war had just ended yesterday. Leipzig had been a beautiful city before the war, with magnificent buildings, lots of which are still standing. But the neglect of 40 years of Communism have wrought terrible damage. Fortunately an enormous amount of money is being poured in from Western Germany, and a lot of renovation and reconstruction is taking place. New buildings in the DDR were terribly jerrybuilt, except for cultural buildings of which there are two new ones in Leipzig, both about ten years old. The Opera House, and the Gewandhaus concert hall. They are splendid. And the performances are world class. The opera is incredibly cheap - best seats costing about £9. Unfortunately, inflation in the former DDR is terrible now, people having to pay the market rate for everything, prices having been kept artificially low under the old regime; so the wonderful opera is half empty. Also, a new phenomenon, people are afraid to go out after dark because of the high rate of mugging and street crime.

They are also terribly demoralized by the disastrous way in which things have turned out for them. There is growing unemployment, uneconomic factories are closing, businesses are closing and being taken over by West Germans. People are being forced into early retirement on low pensions and are using up their savings just on the daily cost of living. There is a terrible shortage of hotel rooms and so those that there are - about three international luxury hotels, are inordinately expensive. There is no accommodation for the West Germans who are now running most things - businesses and local government ministries, so they live in the hotels.

I went to see the Director of Peters Edition who was very helpful in getting me introductions to the other people I wanted to see. The Directors of the Music Library, the Conservatoire of Music, the City Archives, the Museum of Art, the City Museum, the Gewandhaus, the Music Instrument Museum. All welcomed me, and each has led me to a further involvement. The Director of the Music Instrument Museum overwhelmed me. They were planning to form a 'Friends of the Music Instrument Museum', the inaugural meeting of which was to be held in three weeks time, in December. He begged me to please come and be Guest of Honour, and make a speech telling people about my grandfather, what he had done for Leipzig, how he had died, and what had happen to his family.

I spent the next three weeks researching: reading up family documents and records, and planning and writing my speech. A lot went into it. There were several important people at the event, including the Rector of the Philosophical Faculty of the University of Leipzig, the faculty which had awarded my grandfather his honorary doctorate in 1929. My speech affected people profoundly. I was subsequently interviewed in depth for the radio, written about in the University journal and the newspapers. But most amazingly, my speech was reprinted as a booklet by the University.

During that visit to Leipzig, just three weeks after my first one, I consolidated my contacts and made some new ones. At the Gewandhaus I was invited to speak at a press conference, together with Kurt Masur and a descendant of Felix Mendelssohn. The purpose was the promotion of the International Mendelssohn Foundation, which is raising money (£2 million) to restore the House in which Mendelssohn spent the last 15 years of his life. My interest in this is that it is planned to include a memorial to my grandfather. My contact with the Artistic Director of the Gewandhaus has resulted in the offer of free concert tickets whenever I am in Leipzig. Also, an invitation to stage an exhibition of my Music stamps in the Gewandhaus for the whole of October 1993.

One of my aims is to re-establish the name of Henri Hinrichsen, my grandfather, in Leipzig. As a major benefactor to so many institutions of the city, I feel that future generations should have some concept of this man whose name was obliterated by the Nazis, and ignored by the communists. One achievement is that the Main exhibition hall of the Musical Instrument Museum now carries a large portrait of my grandfather at the door, and is once again called the Henri Hinrichsen Hall. In 1924 the Hall had been named after him 'for all time'. Ten years later the sign had been thrown into the cellar, where, incredibly it had lain on a heap of rubbish for more than 50 years - that same sign has now been re-furbished and hung up.

At the Museum of Art, they delved into their old records and were able to give me all the details of my grandfather's donations and to show me the paintings. At the Museum of the City of Leipzig, they did the same for me. And in the City Archives they were proud to show me all their mass of material. The Director of the Music Library proudly showed me the huge collection, which forms the major part of the library, which came from my grandfather. Before starting out on my venture I had not realized to what enormous extent he had benefited the City. His money came from Music

publishing; he didn't live like a rich man, but spent his money to benefit others.

17 September 1992 marks the 50th anniversary of my grandfather's murder in Auschwitz, by the Nazis. I felt that this should be commemorated in some way and thought up the idea of a commemorative concert to him, in the Gewandhaus. I didn't know whether I could pull this off. Nonetheless, in January I wrote making the suggestion to the Director of the Gewandhaus. Amazingly he thought it was a marvellous idea. That date wasn't feasible, but he suggested German Remembrance Sunday, 22 November. I returned to Leipzig for the third time in March, to discuss this. The Music Instrument Museum, not to be outdone by the Gewandhaus has also decided to have a Memorial concert, in the morning of the same Sunday. I also discussed the idea of a Memorial Stone in the cemetery. This, I will unveil on 17 September, with full civic honours, music and the Thomaner choir (choir of St. Thomas' Church - Bach's church).

In May I went to Leipzig for the fourth time, to finalize the details of the various events and to consolidate my contacts a bit more. The Director of the Museum of Art asked me to give a Talk on the evening of 16 September. The editor of a prestigious bi-annual Leipzig journal asked me to write an article on my grandfather. I was asked to collaborate on a book about important German Jews. There is a series of TV films about German benefactors being made in Berlin, one of which is scheduled to honour my grandfather. I have been told that I may be asked to collaborate on this. Everything has snowballed and my achievements are exceeding my wildest dreams.

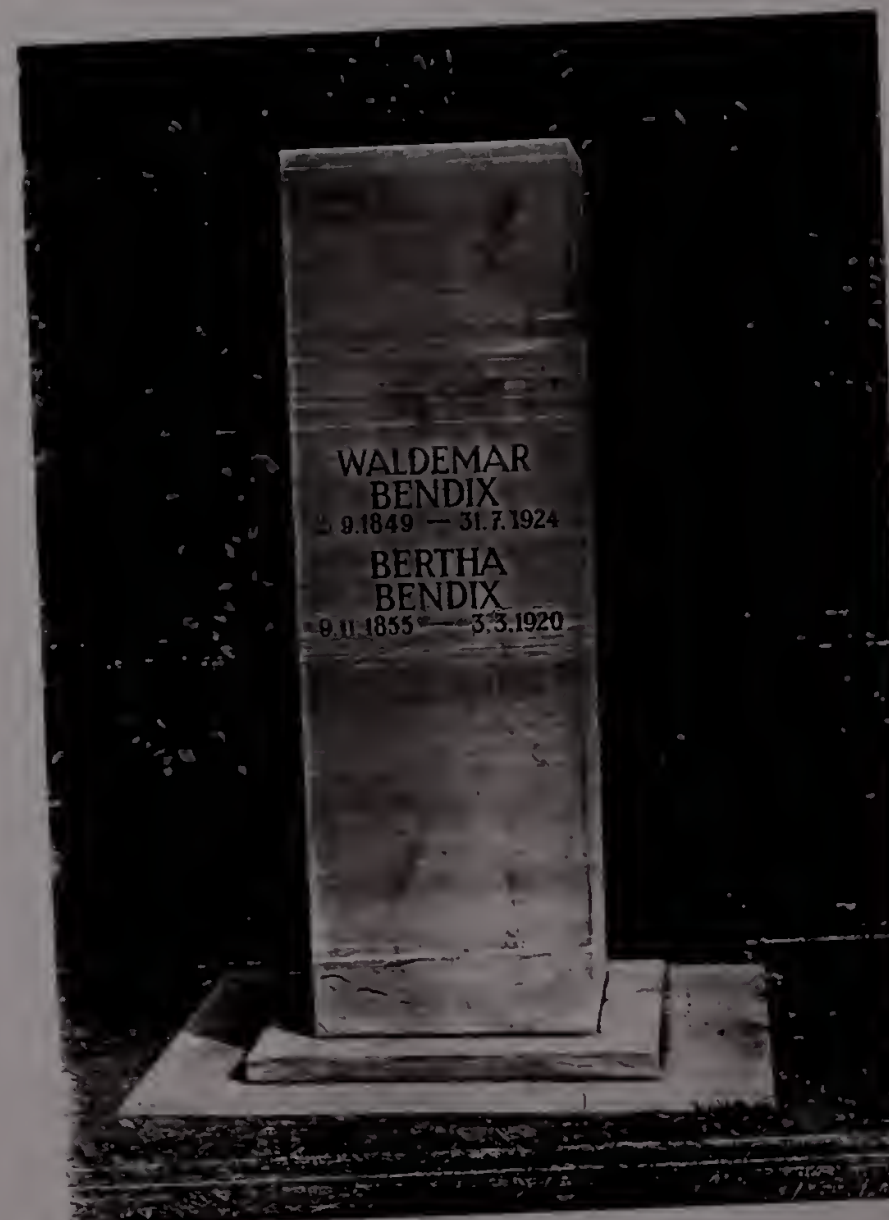
The teachers of the Henriette Goldschmidt School have invited me to be an honorary member of their Association of Teachers. In the meantime things at the school have been changing rapidly. Unfortunately there is great insecurity for the teachers and many have been sacked. Now that the government no longer supplies free kindergarten places for all children, there will be no need for all those kindergarten teachers being trained. A new man at the ministry has discovered, quite independantly of me, how the school was founded, and by whom. In order to acknowledge this, and so that its use can once again be changed, it has been decided that the school will be governed by a newly established 'Henri Hinrichsen Trust'. It may be used as a College to train Social Workers. When the Ministry man was told about me, he arranged a meeting with me during my visit in May. The result is that I am to be on the Board of Trustees. How this will work, I hope to find out during my fifth visit, which will of course be in September.

This whole cycle of events which I have set in motion over the past nine months, has somewhat overwhelmed me.

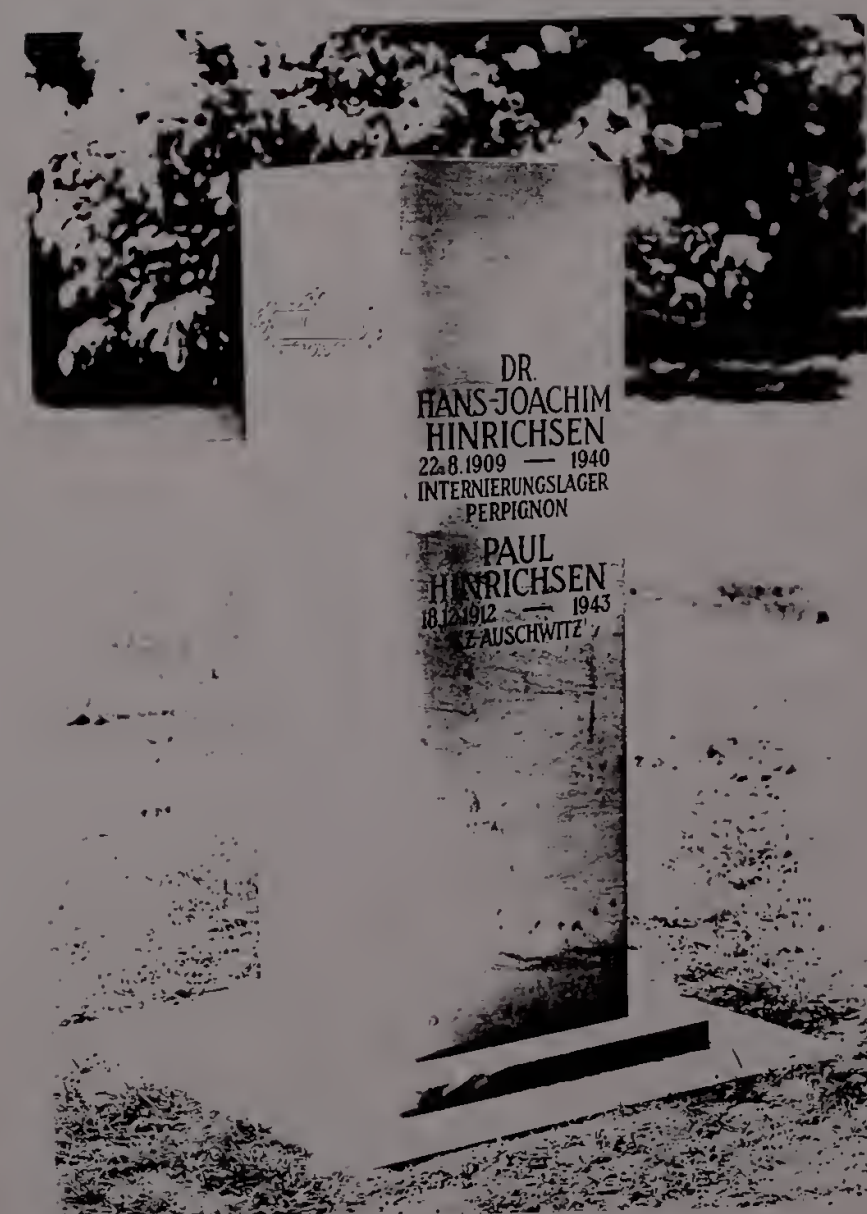
I hope you have been able to follow the thread of my talk. Bringing history up to date, has become an absorbing involvement for me, and I hope I have been able to impart some of the thrill to you.

*This was the text which I prepared for the Talk which I gave to the Wembley History Society, in August 1992. It is not written as an article for publication. It does contain typographical errors.*









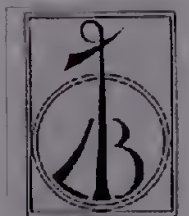












## End of Henri Hinrichsen Collection